IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

BRYAN DAVID RANGE,

Plaintiff,

v. :

JEFFREY ROSEN, Acting Attorney General of the United States, REGINA LOMBARDO, Acting Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 20-cv-3488

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

- 1. On August 8, 1995, in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Range pled guilty to making a false statement to fraudulently obtain public assistance. Compl. ¶ 7.
- 2. Specifically, he falsified his income when he and his wife jointly applied to receive approximately \$2,458 in welfare assistance in violation of 62 Pa. C.S.A. § 481(a). *Id.*
- 3. The Court of Common Pleas sentenced him to three years of probation; he was assessed a \$100 fine, \$288.29 in costs and eventually paid \$2,458 in restitution. Compl. ¶ 9.
- 4. Under Pennsylvania law, Range's crime was graded as a first-degree misdemeanor, which is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment. *See* 18 Pa. C.S.A. § 1104(1); Compl. ¶¶ 7-8.

- 5. In the attached survey, *forty-two* states treat welfare fraud in the amount Range stole to be a felony, in many cases punishable by a year or more in prison. *See Defendants' 50 State Survey*, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.
- 6. The amount of welfare fraud that triggers felony status varies, with some states treating a \$100 violation as a potential felony, and others \$2,500. *Id.* (*see* Arkansas statutory threshold at \$100 or more and Colorado statutory threshold at \$2,500).
- 7. By contrast, *only seven* states treated a similar crime as a misdemeanor, and one state was equivocal in its treatment. *See* Exhibit 1.
- 8. Range claims to be ignorant that his conviction prevented him from owning a firearm until years later. *See* December 30, 2020 Deposition of Bryan David Range ("Range Dep.") at 17-18, 20-21, excerpts attached hereto as Exhibit 2.
- 9. However, he was prevented from purchasing a hunting rifle in 1998. Range Dep. 18-19.
- 10. Specifically, Pennsylvania's Instant Check System ("PICS") prevented Range from buying the rifle at a gun store. *Id*.
- 11. Shortly thereafter and knowing that the PICS system had denied him the ability to purchase a rifle, his wife circumvented that denial by buying the hunting rifle for him. Range Dep. 14-16; 21-22.
- 12. Range possessed that hunting rifle and a shotgun until he lost both firearms in a house fire in 2006. Range Dep. at 15.
- 13. After the fire and knowing that he could not legally purchase a firearm because of the PICS system, Range's wife bought him another hunting rifle. Range Dep. at 16-17.

- 14. He possessed that rifle for a few years of ownership before selling it to a gun shop. Range Dep. at 15-16.
- 15. Finally, in 2011, Range violated the law again. Range committed summary offenses of making a false statement and fishing without a license. Range Dep. Tr. at 37-39.
- 16. He paid a summary fine of \$200. *See* Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Interrogatories at 3-4, excerpts attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Defendants

Dated: January 15, 2021

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on this day, the foregoing "Statement of Undisputed Facts" and supporting

documents were filed electronically and are available for viewing and downloading from the

court's ECF system.

Dated: January 15, 2021 s/ Paul J. Koob PAUL J. KOOB

Assistant United States Attorney